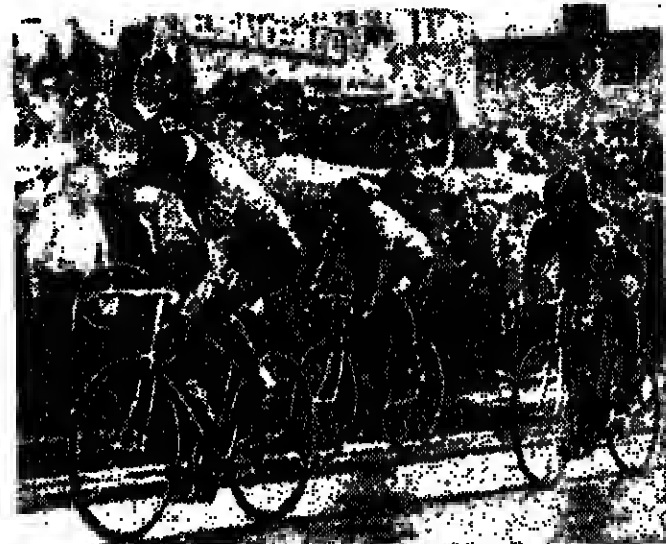


## Double win for GDR

The GDR captured both the individual and team titles in the first of the 35th Peace Race. Olat Ludwig was the fastest individual rider covering the Prague-Warsaw-Berlin 1,947.7 km route in 45 hr 48 min 20 sec.

Last year's winner, Shakhil Zagardinov, USSR, who led until the 11th stage, came in 1 min 10 sec behind Ludwig, while his teammate Yuri Barinov, USSR, was 1 min 10 sec behind.

The GDR was also the fastest team with a time of 137 hr 18 min 23 sec, or 3 min 01 sec ahead of the USSR. Czechoslovakia came third.



Peace Race winner Olat Ludwig, at the GDR, poised to win this lengthiest 108 km stage.

The GDR cyclists were supremely fit and dominated two three trial races won by Olat Ludwig who, incidentally, also won the longest 190 km stage. Throughout the race, the GDR line-up kept a close watch on the USSR, effectively disrupting the latter's teamwork. The USSR also failed to come up with fresh tactical arrangements.

The GDR has thus put on and to the series of Soviet triumphs in the Peace Race: Soviet cyclists have won the race ever since 1977.

## A DRAW IN CONSOLATION

The recent USSR-France game in Moscow wrapped up the many-month-long 10th European rugby championship. While France had already won up their 14th title, the USSR were keen to defeat them, if only once, to order to avoid coming bottom of the table.

The thrilling encounter, in which the hosts at one time led 10-6, ended in a 10-10 draw.

and though the USSR failed to improve their position, they were the only team to tie with the most celebrated signal of rugby players in Europe.

The game was a worthy end to the tournament, I was told by Marcel Baltagne, of France, President of the International Amateur Rugby Federation (FIRA). It is my opinion, he stressed, that the USSR deserved

to come second to France overall.

Interestingly enough, this was precisely the goal of the USSR line-up in the current FIRA Cup. The USSR came third in 1979 when they made their debut in the European championship top league; subsequently they came fourth and again third last year. Most of the credit for these accomplishments goes to the team's coach, Yovgeny Antonov, who is also coach to the six-time national champions, the Yury Gagarin Air Force Academy club. But last season Antonov was dropped from the team to the latter's detriment.

The recent USSR-France game testified once again to the former's great potential.

Last-year champions Romania came an unexpected third; Italy placed second, and newcomers West Germany, fourth.

The FIRA president said the June 12 federation congress in Lausanne will take a close look at the present championship formula in the search for ways of improving it.

Alexander BUTSENIN

## Sorry fame of Indianapolis-500

The International motor race Indianapolis-500 got off to a tragic start: in making his first warm-up circuit prior to elimination heats, American Gordon Smiley lost control of his car and crashed into a con-

## GARRY KASPAROV COMES OUT ON TOP

Young Soviet Grandmaster Garry Kasparov won a big international chess tournament at Bujin, Yugoslavia, with the last 13th round yet to go and all the adjourned games played out.

## MILITAIRE CHAMPIONSHIP BEGINS

Master of Sport Viktor Shapar from Nikolayev has won the first round of the national individual equestrian three-day event (military) in Minsk. He came fourth in the dressage, and got no penalty points in show jumping and the endurance test.

One feature of the championship is that it is being held in two stages. The first one enabled us to check the level of competitors, said national team head coach Alexander Yevdokimov. The competitors were given the opportunity to find out their weak points in order to eliminate them by the second decisive round, to be held in Minsk on June 8-13, following which the coaches will name the national line-up for the world championships.

## Pisarenko—the strongest man in the world

Three world records by super heavyweight world champion Anatoly Pisarenko, from Kiev, crowned the national weightlifting championship which has just ended in Dnepropetrovsk, in the Ukraine.

He lifted 202.5 kg, and another 258.5 kg in an extra shot totalling 457.5 kg, all new world records.

## Computer names rider No. 1

Austrian rider Hugo Simon is still the best European show jumping competitor, even though he failed to win major contests this year, including the World Cup in the European zone. He has the highest computer rating of 317.4 points among the European show jumpers.

## Pentathletes warming up

The first team of the hosts and American Michael Barley came out on top of an international pentathlon tournament at Sindelfingen, West Germany. The FRG team totalled 21,026 points, and Barley amassed 5,490 points.

Also taking part were two Hungarian teams and Bulgaria. Hungary's first team came second with 20,563 points, and Christian Sandor, of the FRG, was second best individual finisher with 5,382 points total.

The pentathlon season will be crowned by the world championship in October in Rome.



Sports acrobatics made its debut at the Youth Moscow Games. Photo by Gennady Dubatovskiy

By air—from Moscow

## INFORMATION

No. 42 (356), MAY 29-31, 1982

Price 5 kopeks

## Leonid BREZHNEV: the current world situation can be improved

While being fully aware of the worries that the world is experiencing at the present time, we do not intend to allow ourselves to fall into a pessimistic mood. The present situation in the world can be improved and the threat of war headed off, Leonid Brezhnev said at a Kremlin dinner in honour of the Austrian Republic Rudolf Kirchschläger, now in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

We are staunch advocates of contacts, talks and meetings, including at the highest level, Leonid Brezhnev emphasized. It is my opinion that this view is shared by the Western powers,

he continued. But if our joint work is to produce the results we want, we must conduct a soundly-based policy free of unilateral approaches, and search for balanced decisions.

On Soviet-Austrian relations the Soviet leader said: we conduct our affairs as between equal honest partners. Our relations are hampered by first, by a sincere desire for mutual understanding and mutual respect, in short, we live as good neighbours should.

Later Leonid Brezhnev and Rudolf Kirchschläger held talks in friendly and constructive atmosphere.

## WEEK OF MASS ACTION



The Soviet woman demand collective and positive action to prevent nuclear disaster, reads on appeal aimed at the forthcoming second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament and approved by the Presidium of the Soviet Women's Committee.

The meeting was part of the May 24-June 1 Soviet Week of mass action for peace against the nuclear threat. At meetings throughout the 'Soviet Union' people voice their determination to redouble their efforts to preserve peace on earth.

An all-city meeting to this effect was held at the Palace of Sport at Moscow's Lenin Central Stadium.

In the photo a meeting at the Baku domestic air conditions plant.

## REPLY TO PALME COMMISSION

We will do all in our power to make the 2nd special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament a success. This is what Leonid Brezhnev said in reply to the letter from noted Swedish political figure Olof Palme, which accompanied the proposals and recommendations drawn up by the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security which were submitted to the head of the Soviet state.

Noting that the document issued by the commission will be studied with due attention and reminding his correspondent that the Soviet Union had lately come up with a range of important initiatives aimed at limiting the arms race, Leonid Brezhnev further stressed: while we are always ready to meet constructive proposals from other governments or from the public at large.

## SALYUT-7 AFTER A FORTNIGHT IN SPACE

An MNI correspondent met Viktor Blagov, deputy director of the Salyut-7 flight at the Space Mission Control Centre and asked him to say a few words about the routine on board the space station.

Soviet cosmonauts Anatoly Berezovoi and Valentin Lobodov have now been on board the orbiting space station for two weeks.

Their station has docked with the unmanned cargo spaceship, Progress-13, which brought them more than two tonnes of cargo, including 670 kilograms of fuel for the rocket engines and nearly 300 kilograms of equipment comprising a set of scientific instruments intended for a Soviet-French crew.

(Continued on page 4)

## Films from three continents shown in Tashkent

The 7th International Film Festival of Asian, African and Latin American countries has opened at the USSR People's Friendship Palace in the Uzbek capital of Tashkent.

In his message of greetings to the festival, Leonid Brezhnev said: service to the arts is service to man, and it gives one great joy that film makers from Asia, Africa and Latin America respond so keenly to the basic problems of life which face people in all parts of the world. The great ideals of peace, freedom and social progress meet the strivings of all peoples. These ideals form a perfect basis on which mankind can unite and attain security and a happy future.

Taking part in this year's festival are film makers from 15 Asian, 34 African and 13 Latin American countries, as well as representatives from the United Nations, UNESCO, the PLO, and the patriotic forces of Chile and El Salvador. In addition, film makers from 22 countries of Europe, North America, Australia and Oceania are present as guests of the festival.

## LE DUAN ON HOLIDAY IN THE USSR

Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, has arrived on holiday in this country at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.



Soviet and Indian film makers, Natalya Bolokhovskaya (centre).

## JALLOU VISITS MOSCOW

Leonid Brezhnev has received in the Kremlin Abdel Salam Jalloud, member of the Revolutionary Leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, who is on a business visit to Moscow.

A. S. Jalloud delivered a message to Leonid Brezhnev from Muammar al-Gaddafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, concerning Soviet-Libyan relations and a number of international issues.

In a friendly conversation in which Nikolai Tikhonov, head of the Soviet government, took part, an exchange of views took place on matters of mutual interest. Both countries expressed the desire that bilateral co-operation to the interests of their two peoples be expanded and deepened and that peace and international security be strengthened.

A. S. Jalloud also had talks with Nikolai Tikhonov and Dmitry Ustinov.



Unknown painter: "Portrait of Parashat Zhenichkov as a child". State Museum of Ceramics, Kuznetsk. 19th century. House in Moscow. ● Picasso: "Still Life With an Antique Head". Centre National d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou. ● Rembrandt: "Sallywade in Bag's Tailor". Dresden Art Gallery.

## MUSEUM CELEBRATES JUBILEE

To mark its seventieth anniversary the Russian Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow has mounted an exhibition titled "Artfully in European Painting of the 15th-18th Centuries".

There are nearly one hundred paintings on view drawn from the museum's own collection, as well as from a number of Soviet and foreign collections.

Among them are works of art from the Hermitage and the Russian Museum in Leningrad, the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, the Berlin and Leipzig museums in the GDR, the Louvre, the Pompidou Art Centre and the Picasso Museum in France, and from two museums in the Netherlands.



## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

### INDIA

● Peoples Publishing House, Rani Jhansi Rd., New Delhi-110055

● Lok Vargman Griha, 190-B Khetwadi Main Rd., Bombay 4

● Manisha Granthalaya, 4/3 B Bankin Chatterjee St., Calcutta 12

● Manisha Centre

2nd Floor, M.C.D., Bldg. No. 2 D.B., Gupta Rd., Pahriganj, New Delhi-110055

● Prabhath Book House, Head Office, Trivandrum 24, Kerala State-695024

### SINGAPORE

● New Soviet Gallery (S), Ltd., Shop No. 1.66-1.68, 1st Floor Lucky Plaza, 304 Orchard Rd., Singapore-9.

### SUDAN

● Sudanese Intercontinental

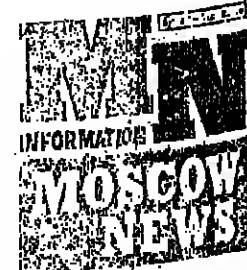
Marketing Co., P.O. Box 1331, Khartoum.

### SWEDEN

● Försändel Sverige, Sveriges Radio, Stockholm

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries, subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Knigo. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.



## EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow Printed at the "Izvestia" Press Moscow, USSR. Published Tuesday and Saturday Index 50072

MN INFORMATION No. 41, 1981



## SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL BUREAU MEETS

Heidelberg, East-West relations in the context of nuclear disarmament and control over armaments have been the main topics discussed at the Bureau of the Socialist International. The meeting here was attended by more than one hundred delegates from 48 Social-Democratic and socialist parties and from 30 other parties and organizations representing 33 countries.

The delegates approved a resolution on disarmament in which it is pointed out that the people of the world have every right to expect that the second special UN session on disarmament will achieve significant results. The importance of a summit meeting between the Soviet and American leaders which would create favourable conditions for a reduction in nuclear arms was stressed.

## DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Geneva. The results of a research paper showing the connection between disarmament and the peaceful development of countries have been made public at the Palais de Nations here. According to the document prepared by a group of UN experts, military expenditure is the main obstacle in the way of economic development blocking the introduction of a new and just economic order governing relations between states.

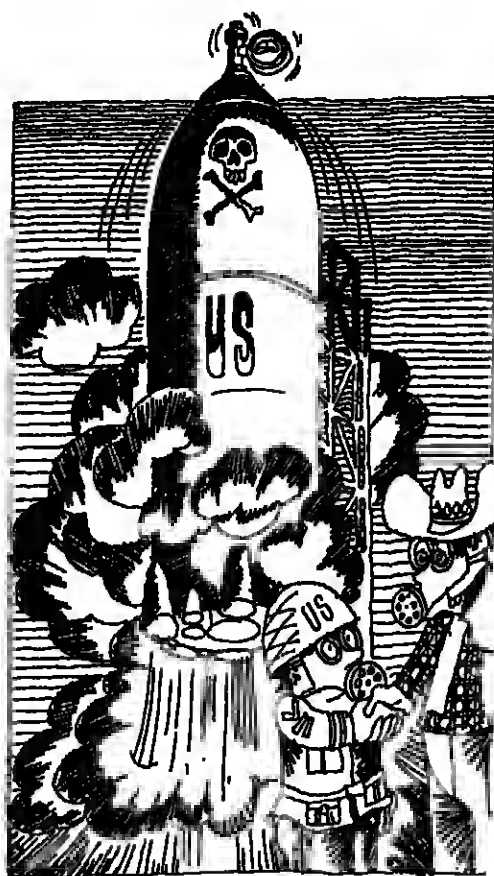
In 1980 world military expenditure reached 500,000 million dollars; it consumes annually about 8 per cent of the world's resources. At the same time, there are 570 million people in the world who suffer from starvation and malnutrition, while 800 million are illiterate, 1,500 million lack adequate medical service and 250 million children do not go to school.

## SHARP DISAGREEMENT EXPECTED AT VERSAILLES

New York. The meeting between leaders from the seven major capitalist countries who are to discuss economic problems early in June at Versailles near Paris will be held in an atmosphere of sharp disagreement between the United States and its West European partners, according to American newspaper columnists. The UPI agency describes the forthcoming meeting as an Olympic contest flanked by acute rivalry between the national interests of the member-countries. The agency points out that the dif-

ferences concerning the Western world have now reached their highest level in the post thirty-year era.

Among questions to be discussed at the Versailles meeting is trade and economic cooperation between the West European countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. "The New York Times" points out that Washington does not conceal its irritation with the plans for Western Europe to take part in the "gas-pipes" deal.



Congratulations on the long-ovalled launch.

Drawing by Vsevolod Aisensky

## UNESCO DIRECTOR-GENERAL VISITS MOSCOW

A meeting has taken place in Moscow, of the USSR Commission for UNESCO. Ambassador M. B. M'bow, UNESCO Director-General, who is on a visit to this country to attend the celebrations to mark the 1,500th anniversary of Kiev, read a report, "UNESCO in the 1980s" to the meeting. On the instructions of its General Conference, a UNESCO long-range programme has been drawn up in the fields of education, science, culture, and information, for the period between 1984 and 1989.

In compiling the programme proposals from more than 100 countries and a number of governmental and non-governmental organizations were taken into account. The Director-General noted that recommendations from the USSR Commission for UNESCO had been passed while work on the programme was in progress.

M'bow will report on plans for UNESCO activities in the 80s at the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly. Boris PAITUSOV

## FIRING AT ONE'S OWN HEAD

Washington. The discriminatory trade and economic measures against the Soviet Union imposed last year by the Reagan administration under the excuse of developments in Poland were heavily damaging to the USA itself, losing it around 850,000,000 dollars last year alone through the administration's ban on exports of certain types of industrial equipment to the Soviet Union.

The above figure was cited at recent hearings of two subcommittees of the House foreign re-

lations committee on the effects of economic "sanctions" against the USSR. Congressman R. F. Byrd (Dem-Virginia) charged that the sanctions had backfired on the USA. The Reagan administration followed directly in Carter's footsteps, whose gain embargo against the USSR lost America 300,000 jobs and 11,400 million dollars.

A Caterpillar Tractor company executive R. Coy described the ban as "firing at one's own head".

## FINNISH FOREIGN POLICY REMAINS UNCHANGED

Heidelberg. The basis of our foreign policy has not changed, nor will it change while I am President, said President Koivisto of Finland, speaking in Helsinki on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Finnish Parliament.

## PLANS FOR MILITARIZATION OF SPAIN

Madrid. The Congress of Deputies of the Spanish parliament has approved a draft law on military expenditure for 1983-90 to the tune of 2,300,000 million pesetas. The draft law will be further considered by the Senate.

Spain's alleged plan for militarization policy is primarily linked with the country's forthcoming entry into NATO and the establishment of closer relations with the United States. Two countries are now negotiating a new treaty in Madrid regarding the status of American military bases in Spain—three air and one naval base is at-

## BRUTAL POLICE ACTION IN BRITAIN CONDEMNED

London. Dozens of police bulldozers and heavy building machines were used by the British authorities against people who gathered in a "peace camp" outside a US air base in Greenham Common, 10 Berkshire. The camp was set up to protest against the stationing of nuclear missiles. The police action was condemned by the Greenham Common Women's Peace Camp and the Conservative government has decided to allow the camp to remain.

The authorities' trade union leaders have been accused of causing a wave of indignation in the country. The real reason for the destruction of the camp, the authorities say, was that it had become a centre of the anti-nuclear war movement.

## FACTS and EVENTS

① In Bangkok It has been officially announced that on June 2 the Thai and US Navies are to hold joint major exercises in the Gulf of Siam.

② A decision to step up efforts to combat the spread of narcotics has been taken by members of the European Parliament. They stressed that drug addiction presents a serious threat to the West European countries.

③ The administration of the Japanese National Railway Company says that passengers left 1,810,000 different items and money to the tune of 2.67 thousand million yen in trains and at railway stations during 1981.

## WEST GERMANS STAND FOR DETENTE

Bonn. Most West German support continued detente, disarmament negotiations, a foreign policy independent of the United States, more active economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, and approval of the "gas-pipes" agreement with the USSR, according to a report issued by the Office of the Federal Chancellor and published in "Der Spiegel" magazine.

The report concludes that of late, forces who are making themselves heard more and more insistently in the United States and Britain, have been demanding that the policies of detente of recent years should be given up. Obvious attempts are being made to nurture these sentiments in other countries, including the FRG. As to West Germany itself, the report states with alarm that "we shall slide into a situation when all that has been achieved in recent years in detente and cooperation may be finally ruined".

The Federal Chancellor's Office warns against concessions to foreign political pressure from the outside. "If these forces triumph, 'cold war' may eventually set in again," it points out. "This answers neither to the interests of foreign policy, nor to the economic interests of the FRG."

## PEOPLE

UPI has published a report on the incomes of members of the American Senate in 1981. The list of the richest legislators is headed by Republican John C. Danforth, the owner of a chain of food companies, whose income last year exceeded seven million dollars. He is followed by another "food king" H. John Heinz III, whose income reached nearly four million dollars in 1981. There are more than 40 Senators with annual incomes above one million dollars.

## CHOPIN'S DEATH MASK

The death mask of the great Polish composer and pianist Frederic Chopin now belongs to the French state. The French Ministry of Culture bought the mask at an auction for 250 thousand francs.

The mask, made by the famous French sculptor Cleopatra, immediately after Chopin's death, belonged for many years to Adam Mickiewicz, the Polish poet and the composer's close friend. It stayed in the Mickiewicz family for a long time before falling into the hands of an unidentified individual who decided to sell it.



950 men and officers of an El Salvadoran infantry battalion are in the last stages of a 13-week special training course at the Fort Bragg military base in North Carolina. This is the second such battalion trained by American instructors from among the former "Green Berets". Photo AP-TASS

## MORE DETAILS OF SEYCHELLES COUP

Pretoria. New facts confirming the involvement of the American and South African secret services in the attempted coup in the Seychelles have been carried out by foreign correspondents have come to light during the trial in the South African city of Pietermaritzburg.

One of the accused, the American Charles Duke testified that the American CIA was involved in the efforts to engineer an attack on the Seychelles. The ruling circles in South Africa were fully informed of the im-

pending operation. The head of the mercenaries, Michael Horst, said at the trial that he had discussed the plan for the operation with a highly placed representative of the South African National Intelligence Service and with two high-ranking officers from the South African armed forces. He produced as evidence a document which showed that plans for the "colliders of intrigue" had been officially issued from the military headquarters in the Pretoria regime.

## Science and technology

## SAILING TANKER PROVES ITS METTLE

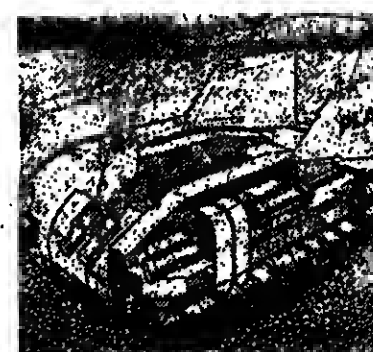
It has been a year and a half since the Japanese tanker, "Shin Aitoku Maru", put out to sea. The tanker has sailed to complement its main engine. "The Financial Times" of London maintains that the sails, which are controlled by computer, enable the tanker to achieve a ten per cent saving in fuel.

## HOW TO AVOID EXHAUST FUMES

The kind of Unical has invented a catalyst which acts as a fairly effective purifier of exhaust fumes from diesel trucks. The content of carbon monoxides gets reduced by 90-95 per cent; of hydrocarbons, by 80-85 per cent; and aldehydes, by 65 per cent. The catalyst is inserted in a metal holder situated in place of the muffler and exhaust pipe.

## MINERALS FROM THE SEABED

A group of engineers from the French Atomic Energy Commission have come up with an original idea (see drawing) which might be used in the future to extract minerals from the seabed at a depth of several kilometers. Electronically controlled machines are lowered to the seabed; the engineers believe that they should be able to extract nearly 10,000 tonnes of different minerals each day.



Drawing from "L'Espresso" magazine.

## OF INTEREST

## Cobweb scarves

Cloth made of cobwebs was known in the reign of Louis XIV who jealously guarded the secret of its manufacture. An unusually large cobweb was found at the end of the last century by a French missionary, wandering in the forests of Madagascar.

It was spun by the female spider which produces very long and strong threads. In 1897, the missionary opened a "workshop" with a workforce of 30 thousand spiders. Today, this profitable business has been considerably expanded. Specialists use threads

## Concentration test for drivers

American psychologists have thought up a test which they say will help motorists to check up on the speed of their reactions. All that is needed for the test is a printed table of figures and a stopwatch. The driver being tested has to pick out figures from 1 to 50 in sequence, calling them out aloud. If it takes him between ten and 30 seconds to find each number, his reaction is above average. Over

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## WHY AMERICA SUPPORTS BRITAIN

There is nothing surprising in the fact that the United States has lent its support to Britain rather than to Argentina which is part of the Western Hemisphere and is tied to America by commitments arising out of the Rio Treaty, writes Vladimir Nekrasov in the KOMMUNIST journal. There is even a certain amount of logic in a situation in which Washington, linked with Buenos Aires by obligations for the mutual defence of the continent, in fact aids and abets a nation which is committing an act of aggression against an American state. For rather than safeguarding international security, what interests the ruling circles in America above all is the advancement of their plans to achieve military superiority on a global scale. This is clearly demonstrated, among other things, by the support America has given to the aggressive actions of the Israeli expansionists. It is hardly, therefore, surprising that in this case the Americans have decided to take the side of one of their NATO allies, ignoring the interests of a nation — a member of the Organization of American States — which is simply written off when it comes to the strategy of imperialism.

## TWO CONTRASTING STYLES IN ASSISTANCE FOR AFRICA

Amulya Gromyko, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Director of the Institute of Africa, recently gave his views on the past, present and future of Africa to a KOMMUNISTSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent. He dealt specifically with foreign assistance to the liberated African nations. "Official aid" from capitalist countries, he stressed, amounts to only one-tenth of their capital exports to developing countries. The other three-tenths are high-interest loans from private banks and companies with very stringent financial strings attached. Capitalist profits from this part of the world are two to five times higher than in the USA and Western Europe. As for the USSR, Gromyko continued, Soviet economic cooperation with African states derived a threefold expansion in the 60s and increased by almost another four times in the 70s. The USSR supplies them with machines, equipment and other commodities, mostly of a productive nature, thus relieving their dependence on the monopoly capitalist market and helping them build up a modern economy.

## ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION

The campaign to restrict Clause 9 of the Japanese constitution is commented upon in IZVESTIA by Mikhail Demchenko. There is every evidence to indicate that this clause sits neither the militarist forces nor the Japanese ruling circles. To this representatives of the government and the National Defence Agency have been gradually adding the anti-war essence of the clause. In contravention of the country's fundamental law, Japan has set up armed forces composed of 270 thousand servicemen armed with up-to-date weapons and combat hardware. Of late, more and more insistent allegations have been made to the effect that not one single provision of the Japanese constitution forbids the country to have nuclear weapons. In this way, Japan's militarist forces and ruling circles seek to turn the constitution into a flexible document allowing at the most diverse interpretations. And today, it would seem even this is not enough for them.

The attempts to revise the Japanese constitution are disapproved by the United States.

## BILLY GRAHAM: NUCLEAR WAR—OUR COMMON ENEMY

The current world developments, pressure from world public opinion and the effects of technological progress in the production of advanced weapons systems entail the need for cooperation between the two superpowers to save our planet, American Evangelist Billy Graham told a LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent. He was taking part in the Moscow World conference "Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe".

I believe we cannot lose our ideology on the Soviet Union at the present time, while it cannot lose its ideology on us, Americans, Graham stressed. There might possibly be some rapprochement in the future, whose form we cannot now imagine. Possibly neither my nor your generation will live to see that day, but of being able to live together, we must learn to live together, he emphasized.

## Mexico and its population

There are 14.5 million people living at present in Greater Mexico, an administrative entity which includes the capital and the adjoining suburbs, making it into one of the biggest cities in the world. Every day the population increases at the rate of two thousand people a day, via a birth rate of nearly a thousand a day, and via the arrival of refugees from rural areas who flock to the city in search of work.

According to the "Excelsior" newspaper, if the population growth remains at the present level, there may be 20 billion people living in the city by 1990 or over 30 million by the end of the century.

## VIEWPOINT

## PRICE OF WAR IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC

The nearly two-month-long British-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands seems to be getting worse by the day, with seriously mounting loss of life and equipment.

The conflict bears all the signs of a war rather than of a short-lived armed incident. Britain has invaded the Falklands, a move which poses a serious threat to peace and security and contravenes the UN Charter and the fundamental norms of international law.

The Security Council has been meeting in nearly continuous session but all efforts at a peaceful resolution of the conflict have failed. It is clear that the UN Charter will not be able to bring about a peaceful solution. Britain's short-sighted policy of unilateralism has led to the escalation of the conflict. The Security Council has been unable to enforce a ceasefire on Britain's behalf.

that all ceasefire variants were unacceptable to them.

The British resolve—or rather gall—rests on the unqualified support it receives from the USA.

The British were convinced from the word go of unreserved American support even when the USA started its mediation efforts. London was perfectly aware that there could be no such thing as American impartiality and disinterestedness—see, for example, the "gas-pipes" deal.

America is following its line of double-dealing and it is afraid of the word "war". It is acting in this way for the sake of Atlantic solidarity and to all eyes greater degree for the sake of its so-called special relations with Britain, since the latter has at all times always been its most loyal NATO ally. There are many facts, past and present, to show that Washington has taken over the one-time British position.

Only recently, the British did not think twice of clearing the Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean of its inhabitants when the United States decided to build a military base there—and quite possibly a similar idea is being hatched about now.

Britain claims it only moved to counter Argentina's imposition of sovereignty over the Malvinas. But a glance at the map is enough to see the respective location of the Falklands and of Britain: one is definitely reminded of the fact that Britain once established its rule over the Falklands by force of arms.

The rationale behind Britain's reaction is apparently twofold. First, Britain undertook such drastic armed action not to protect the vital interests of the 1,800 Falklanders, 800,000 sheep and several millions of penguins on the islands but rather to protect its imperial ambitions, the might of a great power and to restore the colo-

nia status of its possessions far away from its islands proper, flying the flag there as used to be the case in the far-off times of the British colonial empire.

And second the steadily deteriorating domestic political situation in Britain, mainly caused by its increasingly worsening economic situation. The tension which has swept Britain over the Falklands crisis and its "hurt" pride have enabled the Conservative Party and Government to repair the damage to their reputation.

One naturally wonders just how much longer the conflict will go on. The odds are not very long and not because any one side will get the upper hand—the situation itself must lead to a more intensive search for a peaceful solution of the crisis.

The British government is already losing its domestic support. The financial rush can not last for ever and, sooner or later, the sobering-up must come. The conflict is costing the country dear and not only in taxpayers' money daily—the British people are also making repeated sacrifices: the war and property "loss" receiving no plausible reply to the question, just what is it all in aim of?

The bloodshed in the Falklands must be brought to an end through urgent action, including within the UN itself, to achieve a settlement of the British-Argentine conflict via negotiation.

Oleg ANICHKIN





A boost  
for  
agriculture

Bulat ZABIROV

A recent Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee approved the Soviet Food Programme until the year 1990. "The aim is to provide this country's population with reliable food supplies in the shortest time possible," said Leonid Brezhnev commenting on the Programme.

What lies behind this decision? According to the figures quoted in the report, since 1965 there has been a one-quarter increase in this country in the average annual per capita output of agricultural produce. Over the same period, the consumption of meat and meat products increased by two-fifths and of sugar by one-third. The consumption of eggs, milk and dairy products nearly doubled, while the use of vegetable oil for food increased by one-fourth.

However, demand considerably outstrips supplies. Whereas in the amount of output overall, the food available to the Soviet people falls well behind physiological requirements, the structure of that food needs improvement. The demand for meat and dairy products is not fully met, and there are shortages of vegetables and fruit. In some areas, food supplies are occasionally irregular.

Thus, we see that demand is growing faster than supply and the output of agricultural produce. This has been caused by a considerable increase in the purchasing power of the population whose money incomes are growing, while retail prices for the main foodstuffs remain at a stable low level. Other reasons are declining numbers of people who are immediately employed in the agriculture sector of the economy and the growing urban population. There are other causes, too.

In order to solve the food problem, a special food programme has been devised covering the period until 1990.

This is a comprehensive programme. In other words, it links agriculture to the branches of industry, transport and trade it serves.

What are the targets of the programme? It is planned, for instance, that by 1990, as compared with 1980, the per capita consumption of meat and meat products goes up from 58 to 70 kilograms; of vegetable oil, from 6.8 to 13.2 kilos; of vegetables and melons, from 97 to 120-135 kg; of fruit and berries from 38 to 66-70 kg, etc.

A system of measures has been devised which should ensure consistently the material incentives for people employed in agriculture. Increasing investment is to be made in the agricultural sector, which will receive a large number of up-to-date machines. Much attention is given to the social transformation of life in agricultural communities.

The programme proceeds from the need to cut down on imports of food from capitalist countries. The interests of this country demand that it should have sufficient food and foreign resources of its own in order to safeguard us from all eventualities.

The latter point is particularly vital since the leaders of some Western countries are seeking to turn normal commercial operations, such as grain sales, into a tool of political pressure against this country.

Science  
and technologyA NEW PLANET  
WAS NAMED 'KIEV'

A new small planet has been included into the World Catalogue under the name of "Kiev". This name was suggested by its discoverer, T. Svirnova, junior research associate at the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to honour the 1,500th anniversary of the city on the Dnieper. The planet has been registered by the International Centre for Minor Planets as Planet No. 2171.

It became possible to discover this planet when it appeared at the closest distance to the Earth. This distance amounted to about 240 million km at the moment of the discovery.

FILM MEMBRANE  
TO EXTRACT ALBUMEN

An industrial device to extract albumen from whey has been put into operation at the Vladimir dairy combine.

The role of the unique device consists of film membranes with a total operational area of about square metres. The size of their filtering apertures is 0.000001 mm. This film filter separates albumen molecules from whey. The unit produces more than three tonnes of high-quality albumen per hour. It has been designed and manufactured jointly by the All-Union Synthetic Resins Institute and the Moscow Prodnesh Institute.

## Places to visit

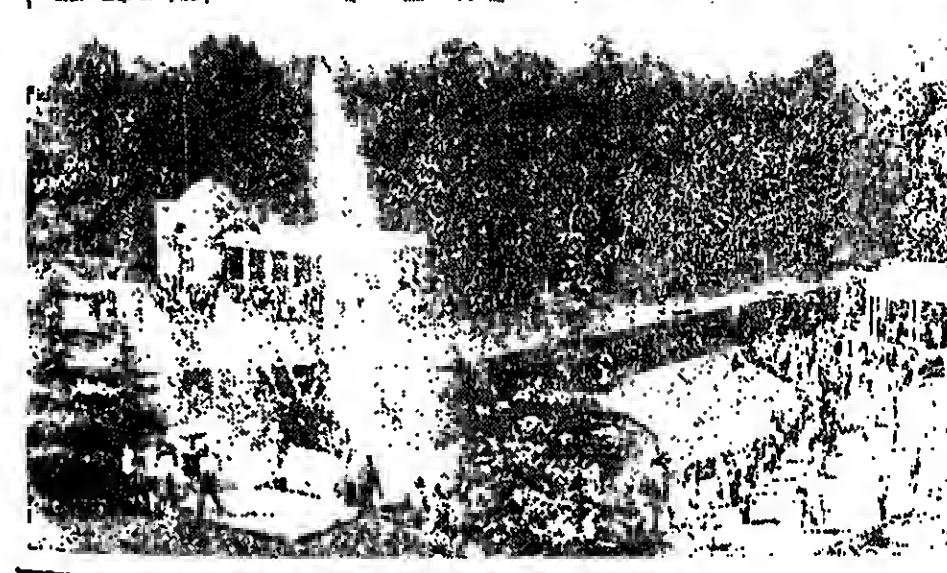
## A CAPITAL OF FOUNTAINS

A capital of fountains is an apt description for Petrodvorets, Peter the Great's summer residence, built in the first quarter of the 18th century on the Gulf of Finland.

From the upper terrace of the Grand Palace, one gets an excellent view of the Gulf. Indeed the sea itself, which, straight as an arrow, divides the Lower Park in two, joins the palace grounds to the Gulf.

The most majestic and powerful among the Petrodvorets fountains is the Grand Cascade with its well-known Sanssouci Fountain. The column of water which gushes out of the fountains' mouth reaches to a height of 20 metres.

To give you an idea of the dimensions of the palace grounds include 14 gardens, nearly 30 palaces and pavilions and 114 fountains. All this was created two and a half centuries ago by talented Russian craftsmen. The canal fed by clear water from nearby springs was designed by the Russian hydraulic engineer, Vasily Tsvetkov. Despite subsequent alterations the basis of his hydraulic installation is preserved to this day.



## Festival in Tartu

The Estonian university city of Tartu was recently the venue for an arts festival to mark the 50th anniversary since the establishment of the USSR. The festival of the USSR, 25 years of school — an Estonian festival instrument which has become the symbol of Estonian folk art — went up alongside the 600 traffic signs warning motorists to be particularly careful of the festival is in progress in the city.

Indeed it was as if the whole town had been turned into a stage for the festival. Next to the new blocks of flats and in the backyards of the old part of town, artists put up exhibitions of their works, choral singing on the terrace outside the Vanemuine Theatre, while ensembles and village choirs gave performances in Toome Park. Folk songs, recitals and concerts of chamber music

## took place in the Botanical Garden, and Town Hall Square has been transformed in a theatre.

More than 50 adult, student and children's choirs performed during the festival in Tartu where the tradition of festivals of Estonian choir singing was born a hundred years ago.

OF INTEREST  
Monastery  
into music school

Textile workers and vegetable growers from the settlement of Koolino, in the Moscow Region, have added the skills of a restorer to their talents. They worked side by side with specialists on the external restoration of a monastery, built on the banks of Lake Selovo by Russian architects in the 17th-18th centuries. It has now been

## POLECATS GET NEW HOMES

A new type of furry animal — the steppe polecat — is being settled in central areas of Yakutia.

Hunters believe that the new animal will increase the number of animals which can be hunted in Yakutia and help combat harmful rodents.

The polecats were caught in the autonomous republic of Kal-

mykta and delivered to Yakutia via the Moscow zoological base. The first batch of animals was set free in autumn in a hunting farm and a reserve. From there, the animals have settled within distances of dozens of kilometres. An examination recently conducted by specialists has shown that the polecats have had a good winter.

The villagers took part, it is completed. The space below the dome of the spacious cathedral has been turned into a concert hall complete with organ. It has opened acoustic qualities. Specialists are pulling the finishing touches to the ancient frescoes. In the autumn, music by Bach, Mozart, Tchaikovsky and Shostakovich will be heard in the music school's new building.

A system of measures has been devised which should ensure consistently the material incentives for people employed in agriculture. Increasing investment is to be made in the agricultural sector, which will receive a large number of up-to-date machines. Much attention is given to the social transformation of life in agricultural communities.

The programme proceeds from the need to cut down on imports of food from capitalist countries. The interests of this country demand that it should have sufficient food and foreign resources of its own in order to safeguard us from all eventualities.

The latter point is particularly vital since the leaders of some Western countries are seeking to turn normal commercial operations, such as grain sales, into a tool of political pressure against this country.

The programme proceeds from the need to cut down on imports of food from capitalist countries. The interests of this country demand that it should have sufficient food and foreign resources of its own in order to safeguard us from all eventualities.

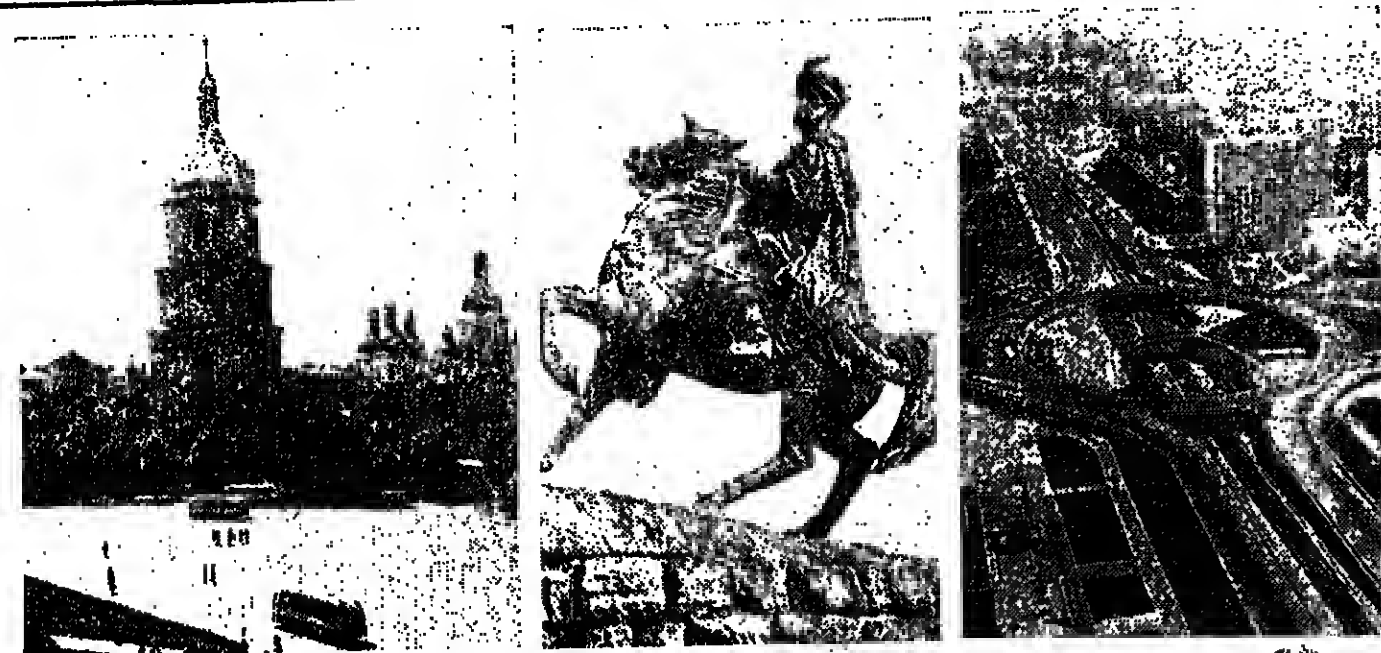
The latter point is particularly vital since the leaders of some Western countries are seeking to turn normal commercial operations, such as grain sales, into a tool of political pressure against this country.

Round  
the Soviet  
Union

THE SUMMER VACATION SEASON HAS OPENED AT THE BLACK SEA HEALTH RESORTS. Over a hundred rest homes, boarding houses, disease-prevention clinics situated in scenic spots, all the way from the Danube estuary to the Dnieper, have opened their doors to holiday-makers from various corners of the country. Twice as many families as last year will be catered for. Over 100,000 people will take a well-earned rest along the Black Sea coast over the holiday season.

SIBERIA'S OLDEST COMPANY, THE TOBOL DRAMA THEATRE, HAS SET OFF BY STEAMSHIP TO PLAY TO GEOLOGISTS, FISHERMEN AND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS living in the towns and settlements situated along the banks of the Siberian rivers, the Irtysh and Ob. Companies from Leningrad, Frunze, Kemerovo and Omsk will also be touring in Siberia during the summer.

RED DEER HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED INTO THE POLESYE CONIFEROUS FORESTS ON THE BANKS OF THE PRYAT RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. This is the tenth piece of forest in Byelorussia where the deer, exterminated as early as the mid-19th century, are being bred. Antlers and beavers are also under state protection in the republic and roe deer, muskrats and minks, whose natural habitat is many kilometres away, have been introduced.



St Sofia's

Monument to Bogdan Khmelnytsky

New housing developments in Kiev

## KIEV celebrates 1500th anniversary

In May of this year Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian SSR, celebrates its 1,500th anniversary. There are not many cities on our planet which are that old.

Tilmar, bishop of Merseburg, describes Kiev in his 1018 chronicle as the capital of a kingdom, having 400 churches, 9 markets, and an innumerable number of citizens. Archaeological excavations begun here 150 years ago have proved that Kiev was founded in the late 5th and early 6th centuries.

Today Kiev is the country's third largest city with a population of 2.5 million people. The streets with their famous churches and monasteries act as an

open book of Kiev's history. The city's revolutionary history is seen in the monuments dedicated to the fighters who died for Soviet power.

At the present time the Ukrainian capital is flooded with guests who have come to take part in the celebrations together with the Kievians. They will take a mass of impressions away with them from the crowded, brightly decorated Kreshchatik, to the stillness of the parks which occupy one-third of the city's territory.

Kiev today produces ships, aeroplanes, electronic equipment and automatic lathes, excavators and TV sets: it is a city of scientists, writers, composers, and a major cultural centre.

## ENERGY BRIDGE OVER THE TAIGA

The pylons of a new 220 kV power transmission line will slide across the taiga and over the hills in Northern Siberia. This power bridge, which is to be nearly 300 kilometres long, will link the Aikagalinsk Thermal Power Station and later the Kolymskaya hydropower project with the Olmyakon district of Yakutia, which is regarded to be the coldest spot in the world.

Over a short time, the builders of the new line are in crossroads of northern rivers, spurs of the Chersky Range, and a number of marshes. More than a hundred metal pylons have already been installed and electric cables have been put into place over the first 25-kilometre stretch of the line. The assemblymen are helped by pilots to cross the mountain passes.

Flying Mi-6 helicopters, the pilots deliver pylons, each weighing several tonnes, to sites which are inaccessible otherwise.

The construction of the new high-tension line is part of the

## URENGOI SETS THE PACE

With the help of engineers from the All-Union Gas Research Institute, gasmen at the Urengoi field in the Tyumen Region have assembled an experimental device which by making use of the products of a prospecting borehole can, despite its small size, supply diesel fuel and gasoline to the lorries of more than thirty automobile fleets.

comprehensive programme for the development of the production capacities in the Magadan Region in 1981-85. Among other things, it has been planned to use more completely the power of the northern rivers in the Kolymskaya and Chukotka areas, and to set up new power-generating capacities on the basis of the local coal.

The experience accumulated at Urengoi provides the basis for the industrial production and refinement of gas condensate in the North. Eight boreholes will be drilled this year in the fields. They are more difficult to drill than gas boreholes, being two and a half times deeper and consisting of several columns. One condensate well requires over three hundred tonnes of piping.

SALYUT-7 AFTER  
A FORTNIGHT IN SPACE

(Continued from page 1)

The international crews who will include the Frenchmen Jean-Loup Chrétien and Patrick Baudry have completed their training programme in the Stellar Township near Moscow.

Soon they will go to the Belkonur launching site where on June 24 they will be launched into orbit to meet the Soviet crew on board Salyut-7.

A few words about the experiments carried out by Anatoly Beresovoi and Valentin Lebedev. Most important of all, they have launched a satellite (lark) from the station. It was built by students from the

Moscow Aviation Institute for satellite communication experiments, with radio antennas from different countries taking part.

The cosmonauts have checked and begun to operate a set of navigation instruments called Delta, which will now stand by for the crew in different central modes. They have switched on the Cassini biological installation and are carrying out observations of the sea which have grown several centimetres. There are many more interesting experiments lying ahead, including those coming under the joint programme devised by Soviet and French scientists.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## OCEAN PROTECTION IS IMPERATIVE

The threat to the World Ocean and the possible alleviation of polluting it with oil are now cited as an urgent environmental problem, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. What is the cause of this alarm? Oil is not man-made. It is a part of nature and there exist bacteria capable of feeding on it. It evaporates, disintegrating under the influence of heat and air. Could it not be that the ocean will clean itself and therefore man would do well not to interfere? Oil or sea is a natural calamity, the newspaper answers. Besides the well-known consequences of ocean pollution—such as dwindling stocks of whitefish, the massive destruction of birds and resorts being ruined—there also exist effects that are, as yet, little studied. For example, the dangerous effect of oil slicks on the planet's climate. As in the case of any natural disaster, we should prepare well in advance for the battle for the ocean. Otherwise it will be too late.

## KEEP FIT BY HIKING

Keep fit by hiking, says the SOVIETSKAYA TRUD newspaper. The social advantages of hiking are difficult to estimate in figures. Much is learnt dur-

ing a hike or on excursions one is physically and spiritually enriched. But the economic effect of this type of activity, however, can be calculated. It has been established that regular active recreation achieves a 20 to 30 per cent reduction in sickness rates. Active recreation can save society dozens of billions of roubles annually through less people on the sick list and higher productivity.

Researchers have also established that those who spend their free time in active pursuits live 8 to 12 years longer than those who like lying in the sun and who eat and sleep to excess.

Everyone, no matter how busy, can and should find time for active recreation and for an interesting hike, the paper concludes.

## A MATTER OF PERSONAL HONOUR

There are some concepts, that of honour, for instance, that today seem utterly divorced from the reality which surrounds us, writes TRUD. Some people reason as follows: what kind of honour can we speak of in our lost, hurried life? It was in days gone by that people shot each other in duels and refused to shake a black-guard by the hand. Now everything has become much more simple, mediocre and mundane. It would appear that we are ashamed, particularly at work, of mentioning such elevated concepts as honour, dignity and de-

cency attempting instead to replace them by simpler words. Can it be that such notions are outdated? Nothing of the sort, says the paper, though we rarely use such words in everyday life.

Each age and each society has its own written and unwritten laws. Today, our society is based on principles of equality, justice and genuine democracy: to demonstrate a conscientious attitude in all things is a matter of personal honour for the working man.

DEVELOP SENSIBLE DRIVES  
IN YOUR CHILD

Today, it is possible to satisfy even our children's superfluous requirements, writes the VESCHERNYAYA MOSKVA newspaper. And this is precisely why the question of stimulating sensible drives in our offspring acquires such importance.

Children cannot develop sensible drives as divorced from their moral upbringing. The earlier they begin to feel a sense of responsibility for those near and dear to them the more sensible will be their demands.

A child who grows up surrounded by excessive material comfort and other banalities will begin to think that everybody owes him something, rather than vice versa. Parents must be careful to ensure that their sons and daughters up as socially mature individuals, the newspaper concludes.



في